**FIG. 1**

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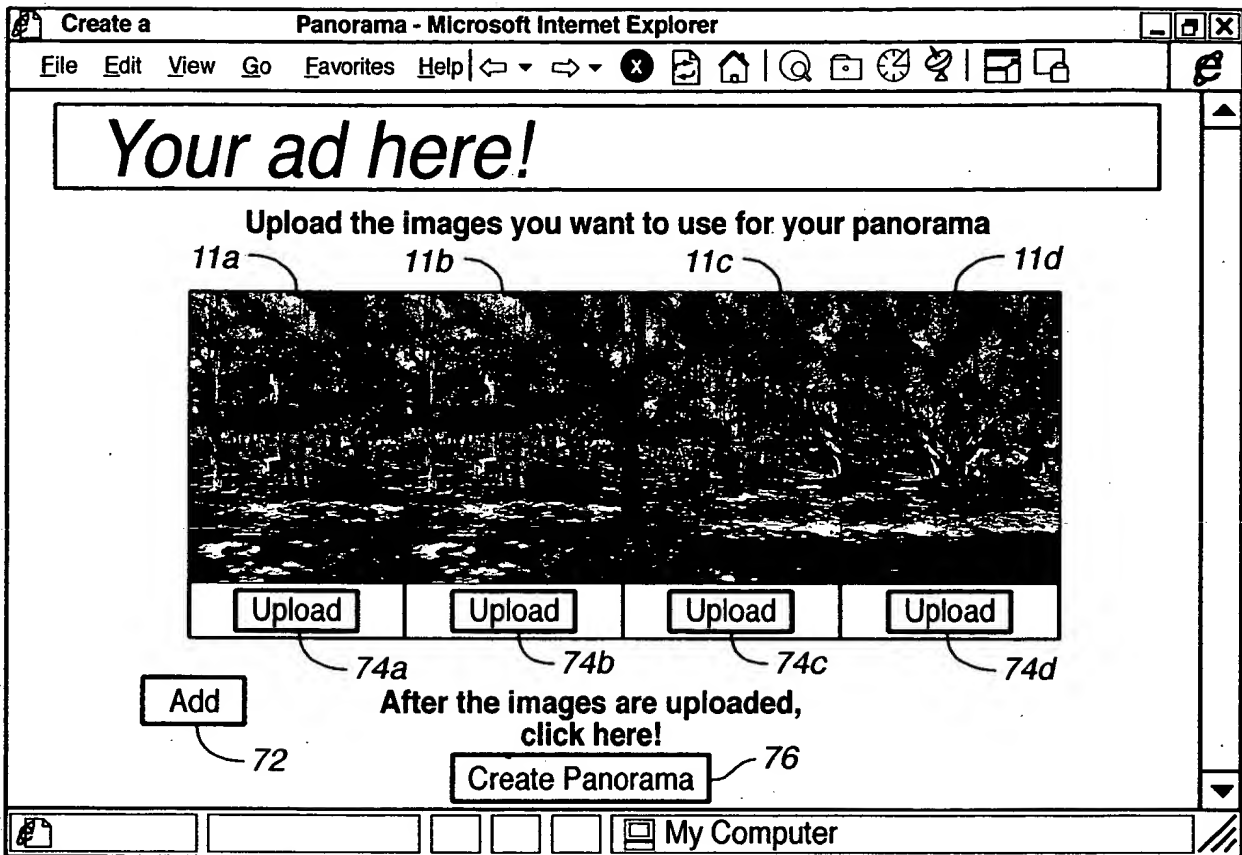
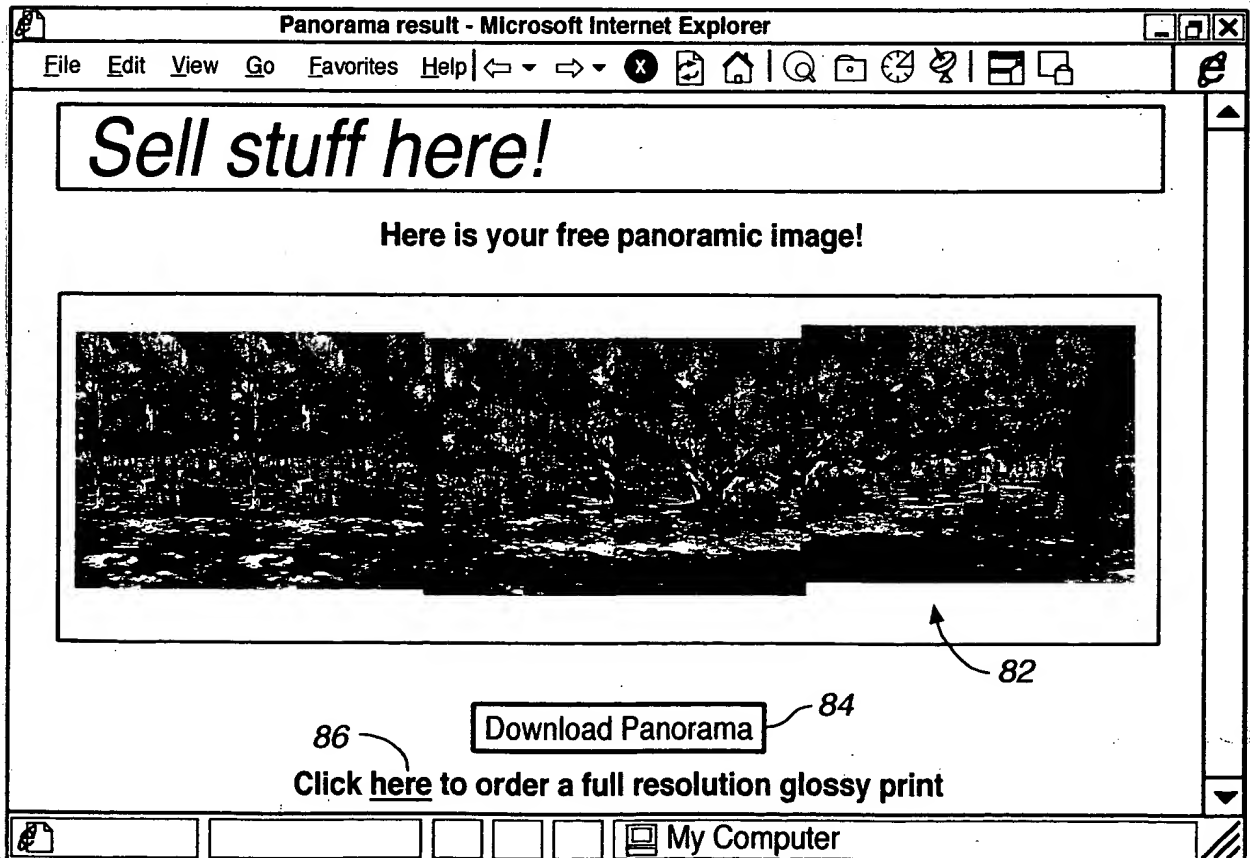


FIG. 2A

70



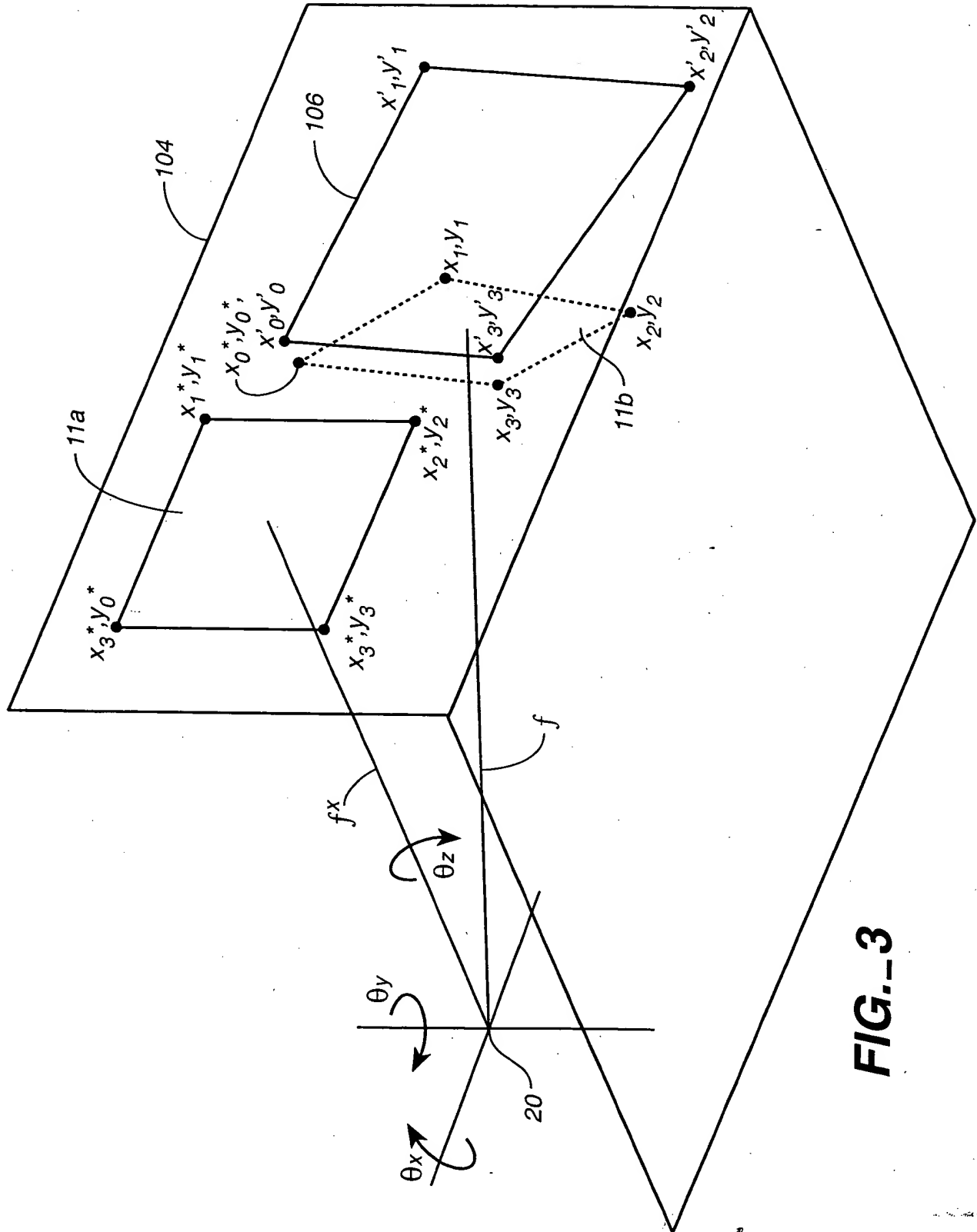
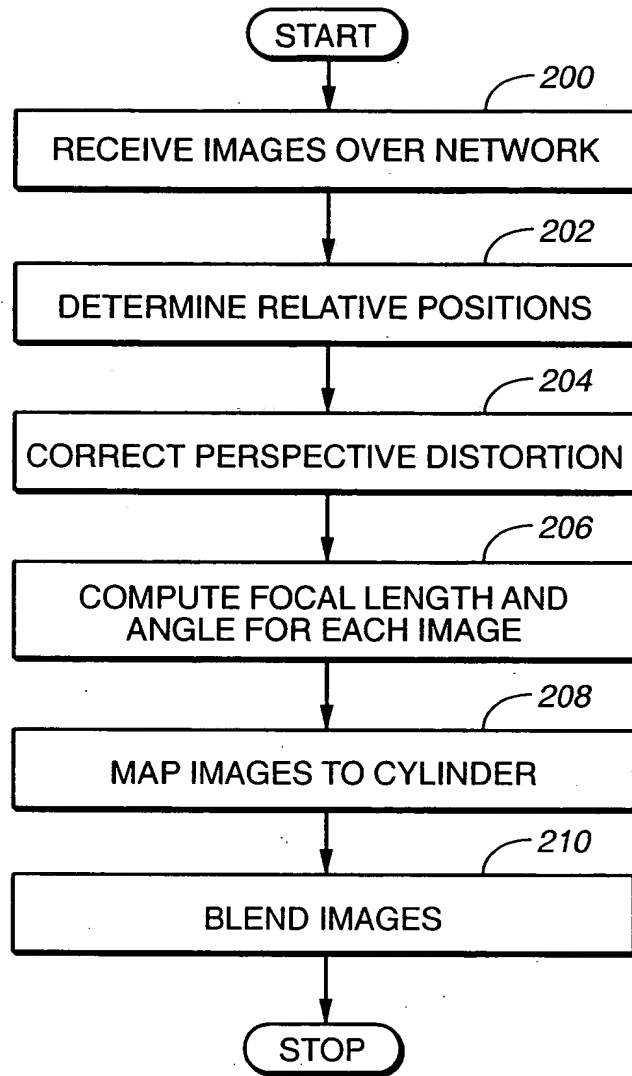
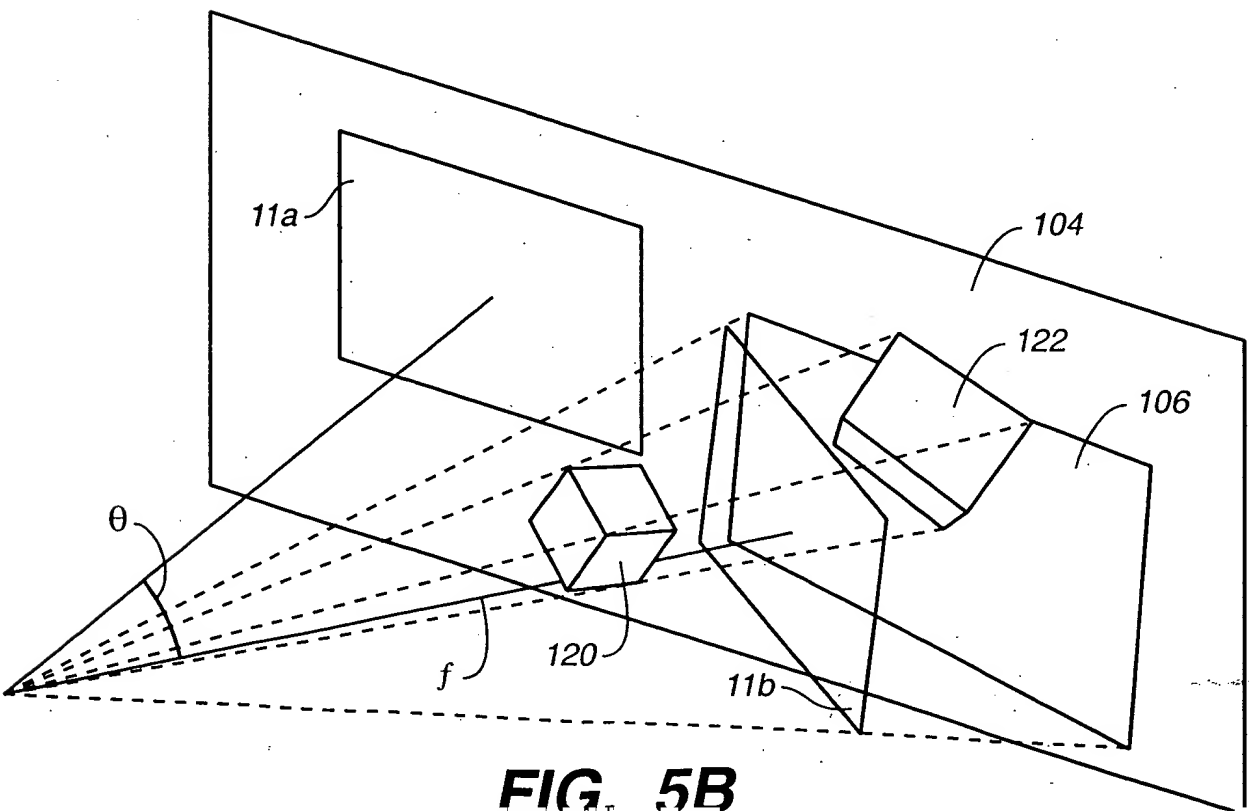
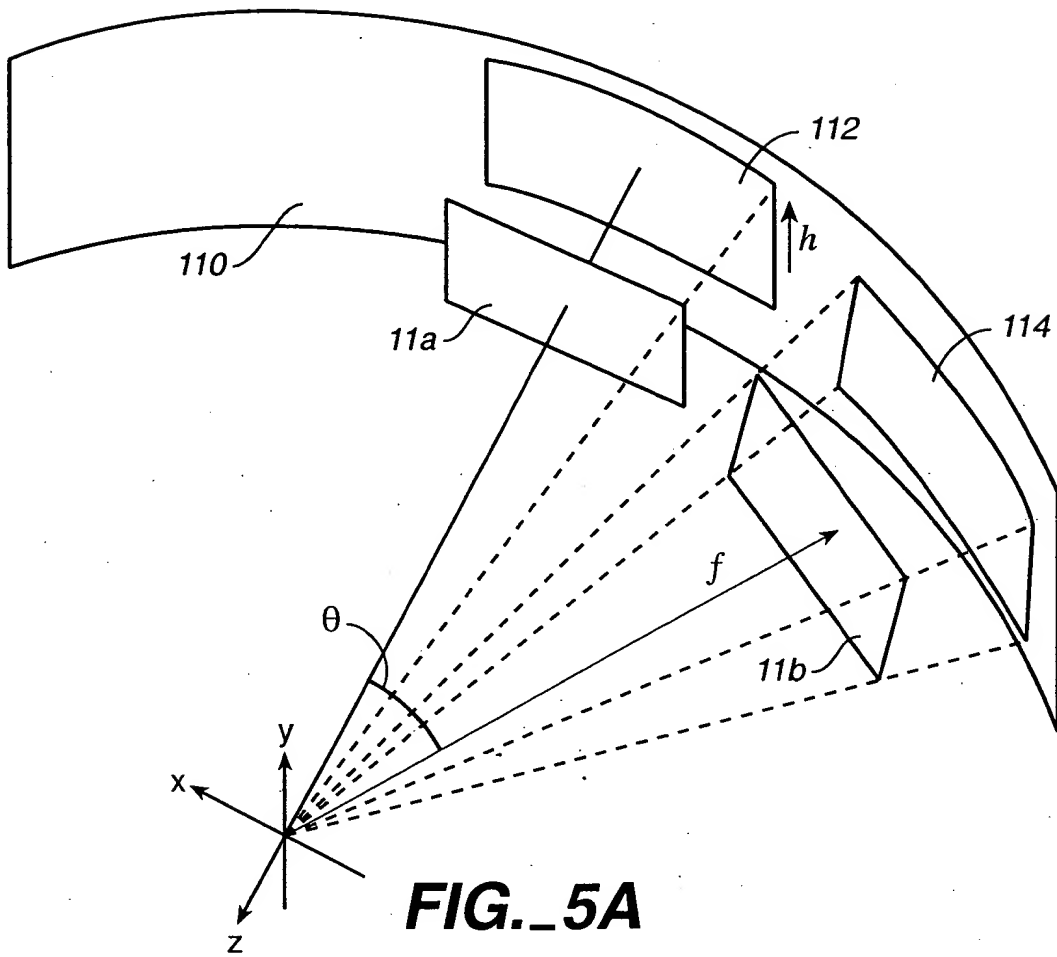


FIG. 3

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**FIG. 4**

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+

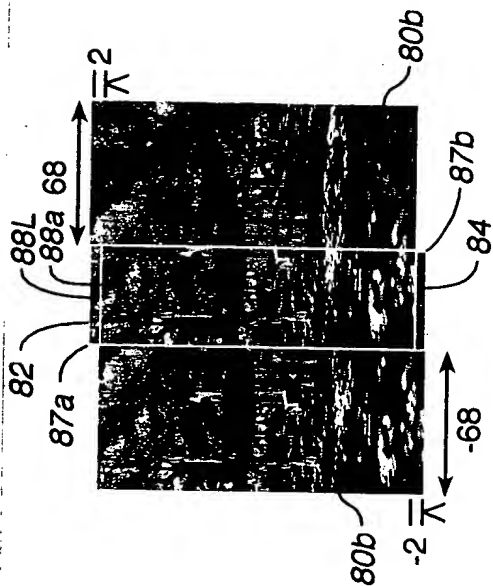


FIG.-6A

FIG.-6F

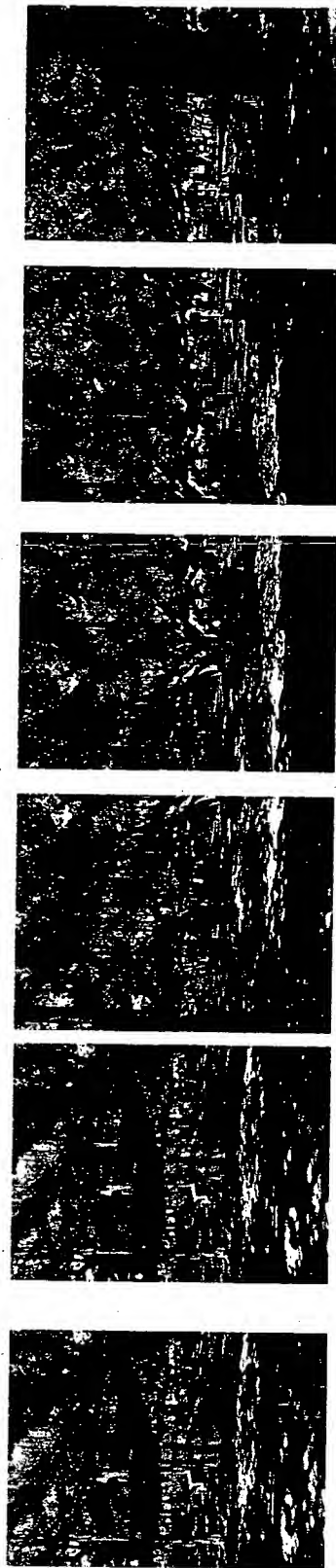
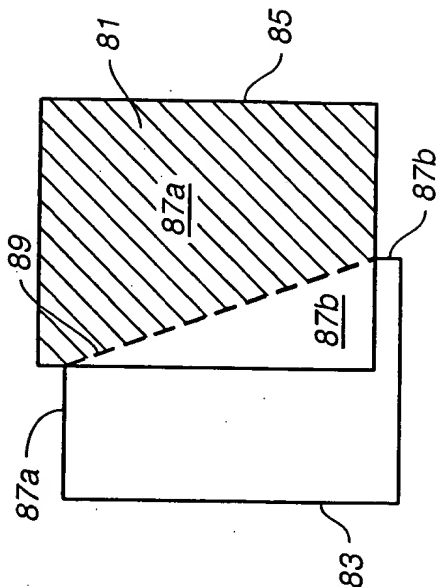


FIG.-6B

Adjacent Lists

| 86A | 86B | 86C | 86D | 86E | 86F |
|----------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| B: 68, 2 | A: -68, -2 C: 69, 4 | B: -69, -4 D: 66, -1 | C: -66, -1 E: 66, -1 | D: -66, 1 E: 67, -2 | E: -67, 2 |

FIG.-6C

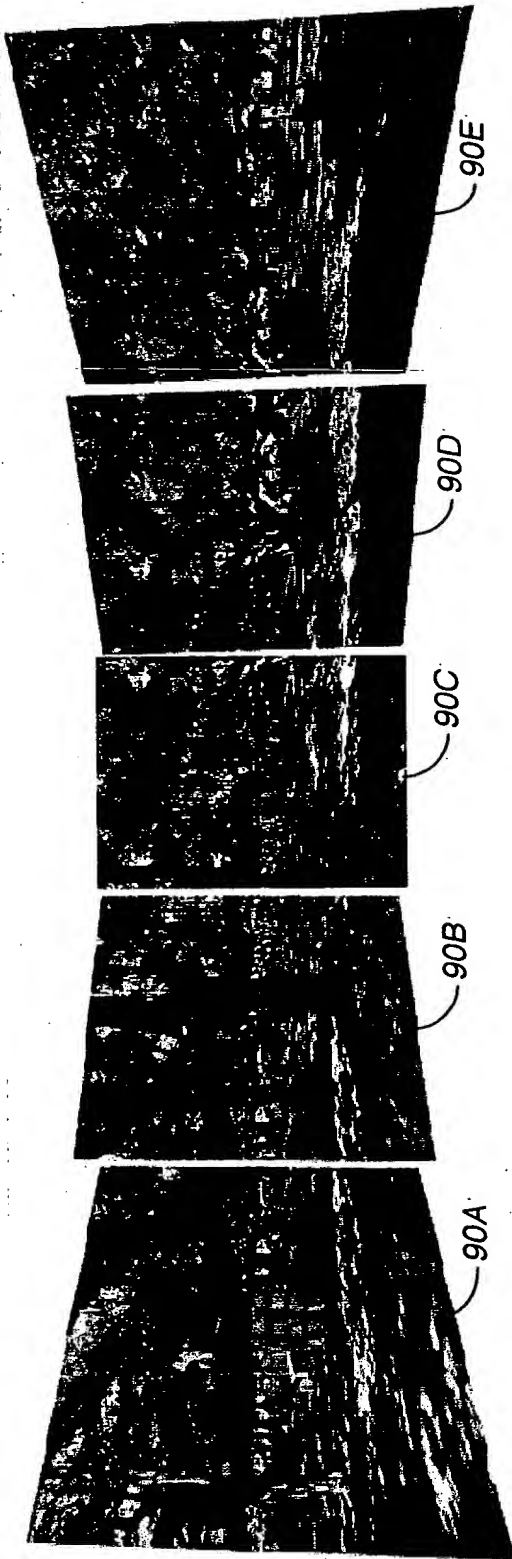


FIG._6D

Select C as "base"
Align B, D to C
Align A to B and E to D

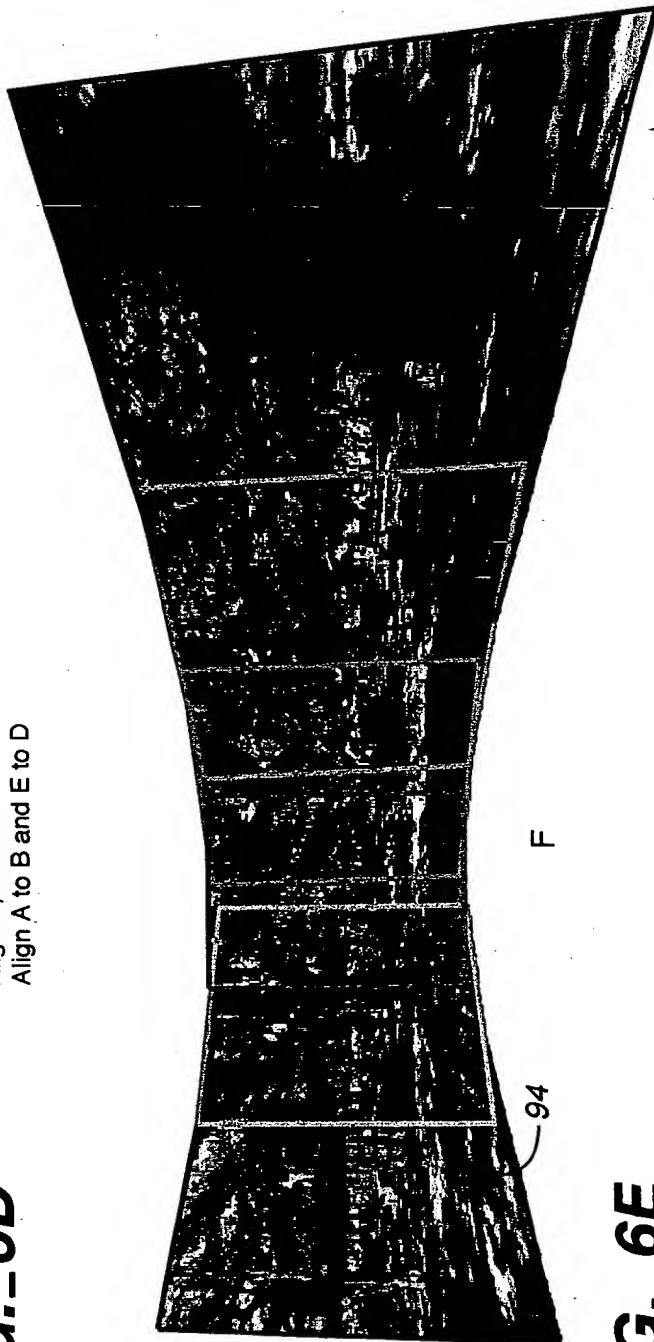


FIG._6E

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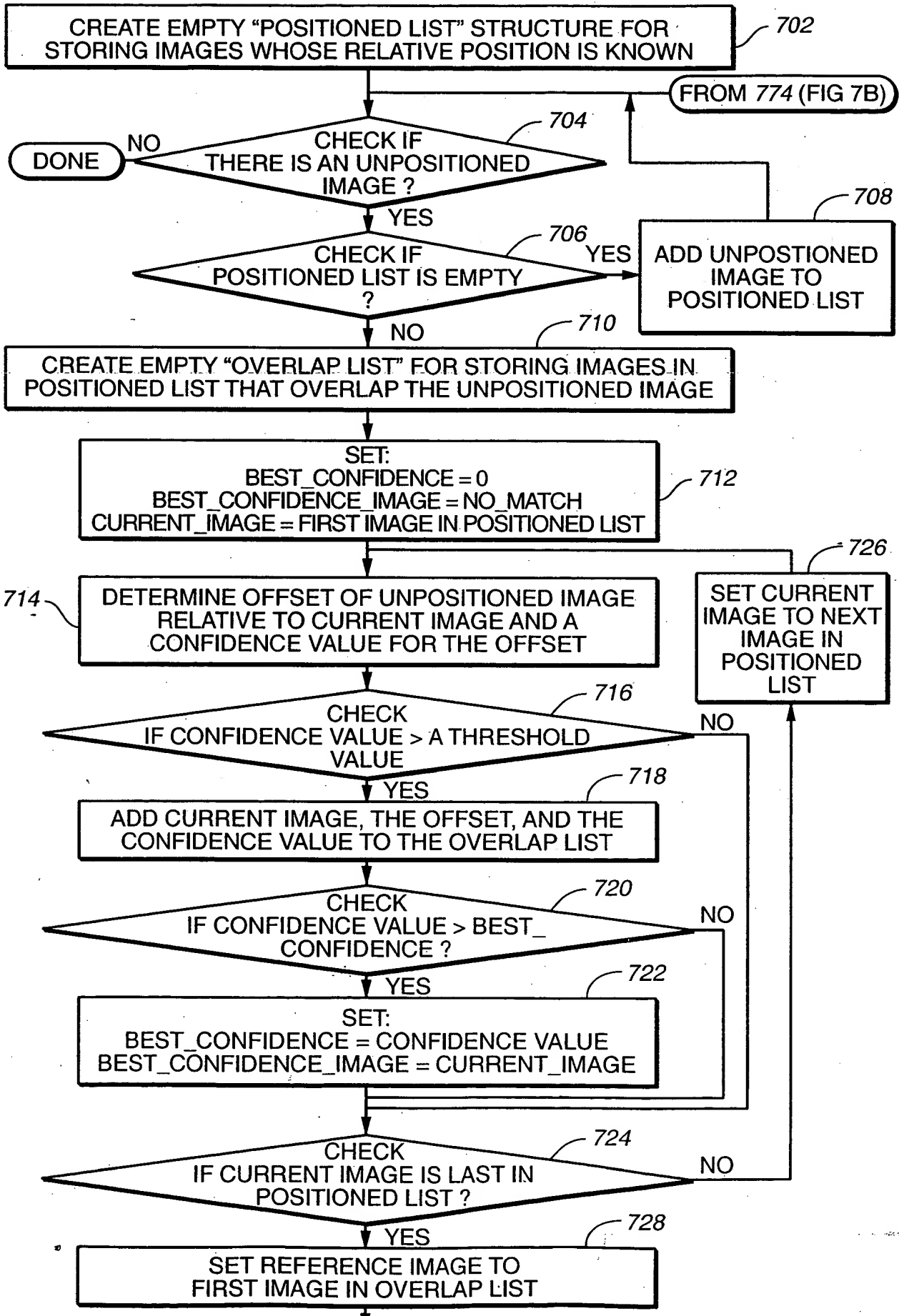


FIG. 8 - 2403450

FROM 728 (FIG 7A)

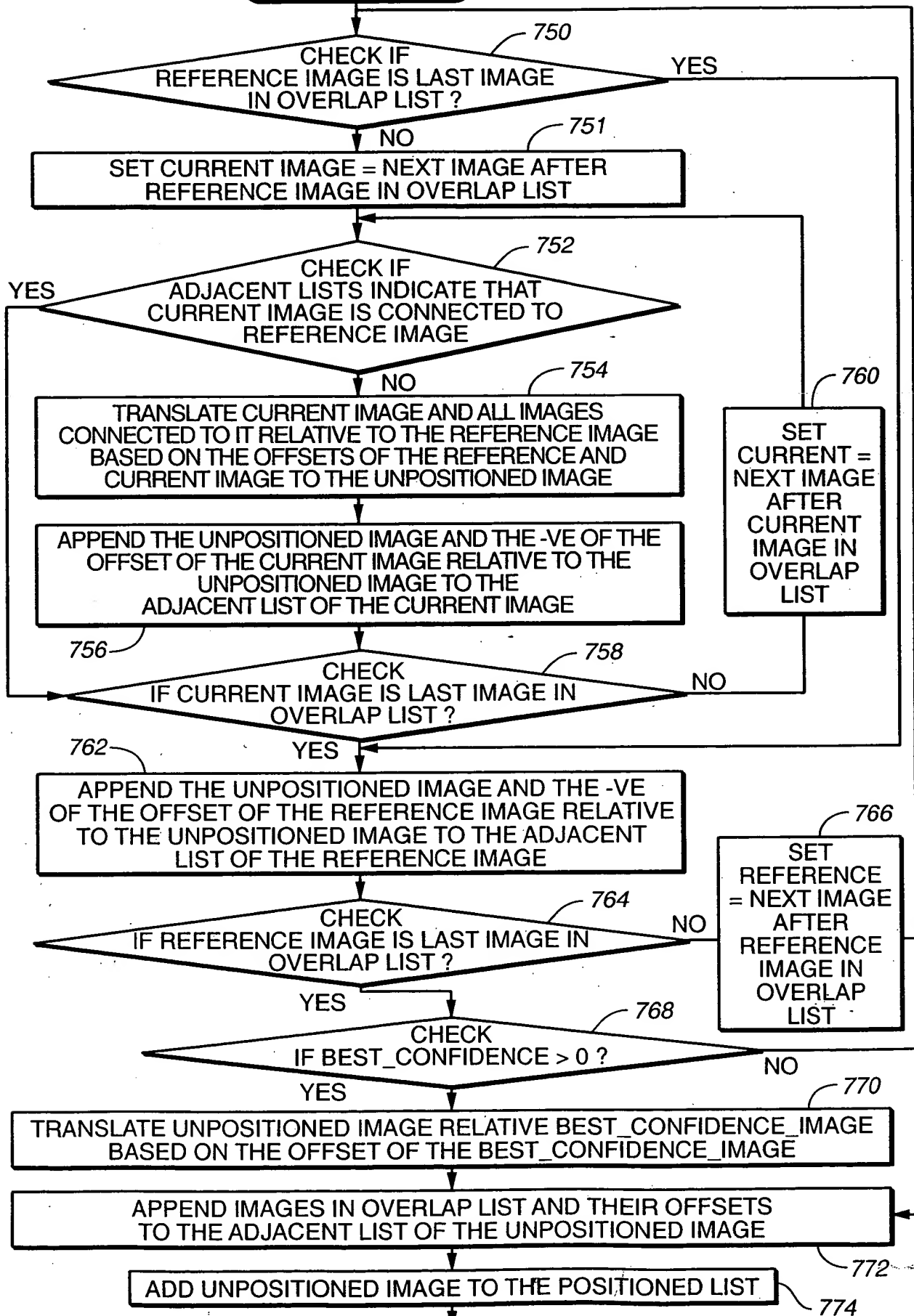


FIG. 7B

(GO TO 704 (FIG 7A))

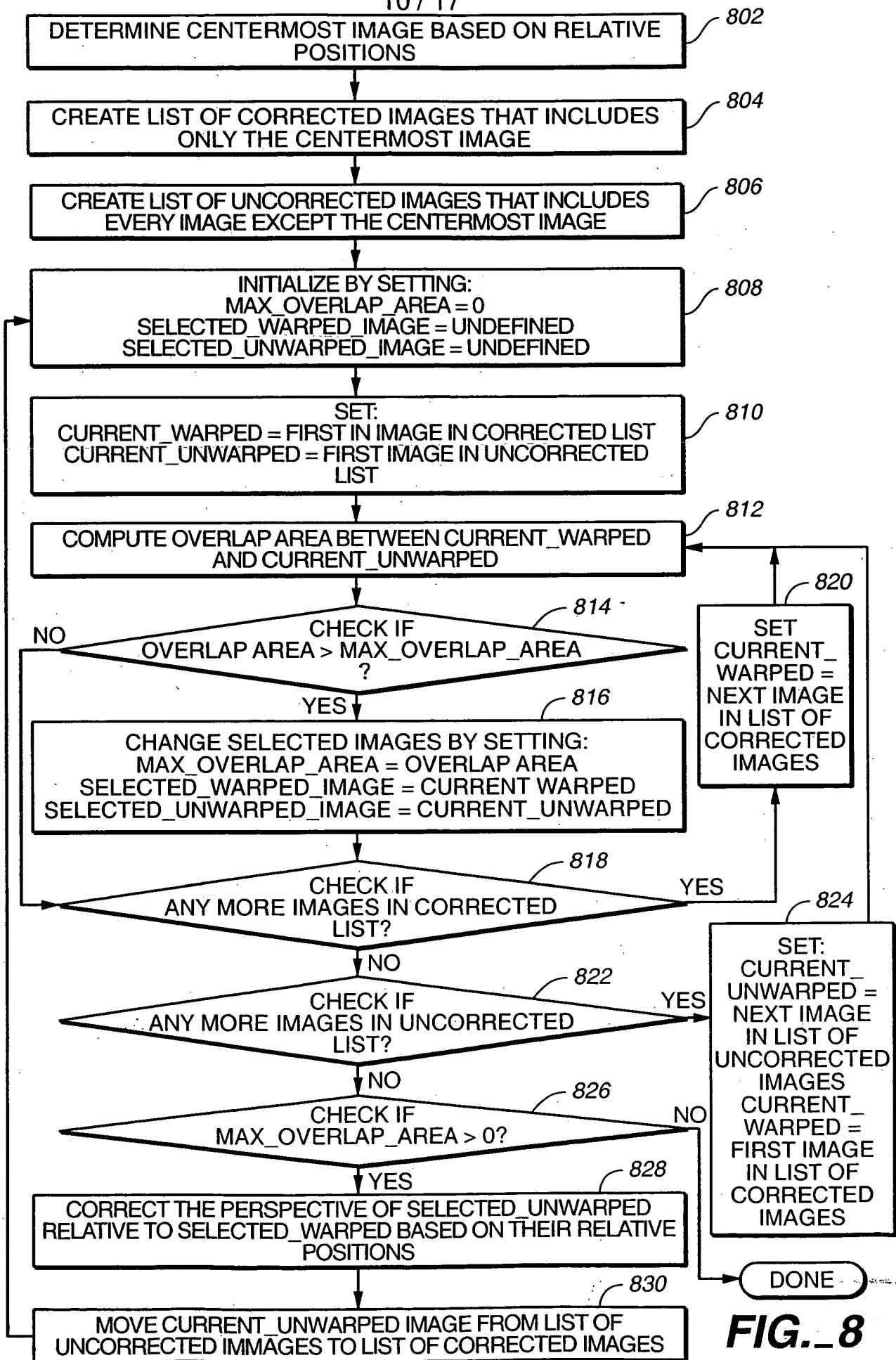


FIG. 8

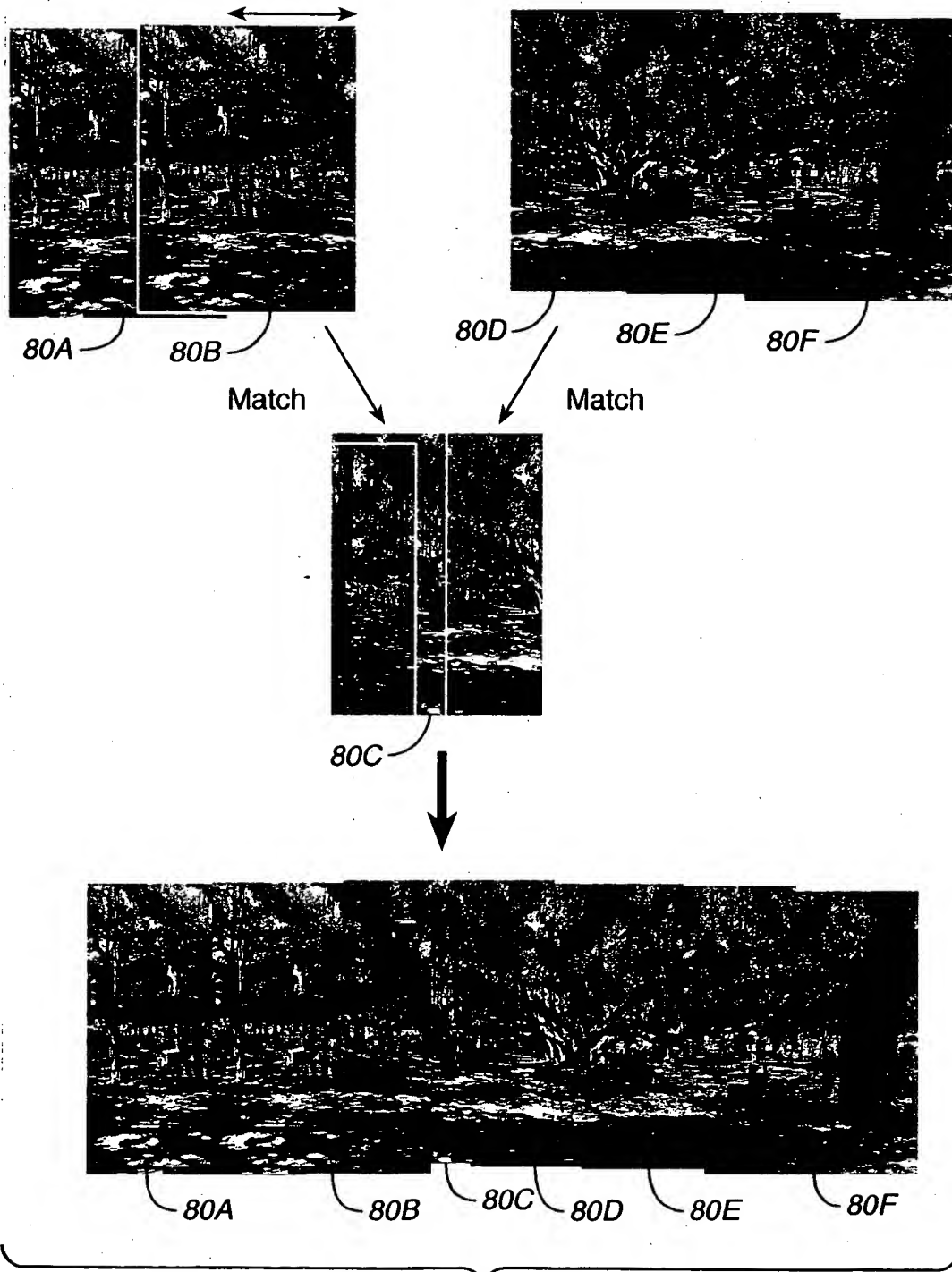


FIG. 9

00848017-070501

Original Image

| | 2-D coordinates | 4-D coordinates |
|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Vertex 0 | (x_0, y_0) | $(x_0, y_0, 0, 1)$ |
| Vertex 1 | (x_1, y_1) | $(x_1, y_1, 0, 1)$ |
| Vertex 2 | (x_2, y_2) | $(x_2, y_2, 0, 1)$ |
| Vertex 3 | (x_3, y_3) | $(x_3, y_3, 0, 1)$ |
| The i^{th} vertex | (x_i, y_i) | $(x_i, y_i, 0, 1)$ |

130
132

134

FIG._10A

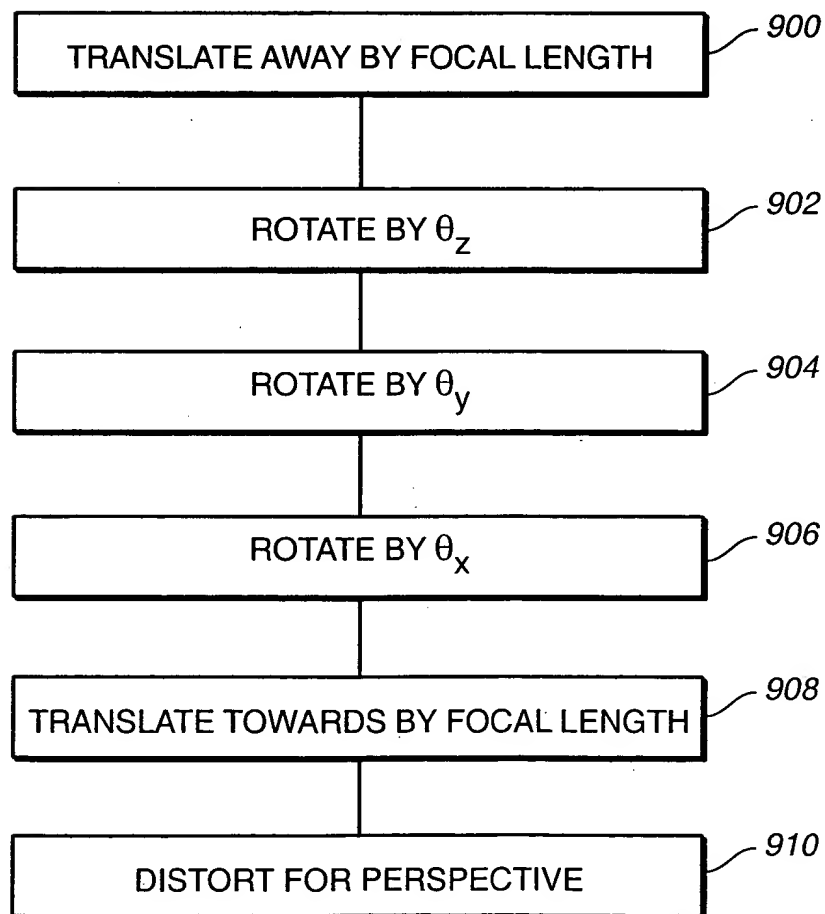


FIG._10B

T09020" 2T081250

Perspective Correction Transformation

1. Translate outwards:

$$T_a = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & f & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad 136$$

2. Three rotations:

$$\Theta_x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\theta_x & \sin\theta_x & 0 \\ 0 & -\sin\theta_x & \cos\theta_x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad 140$$

$$\Theta_y = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta_y & 0 & -\sin\theta_y & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \sin\theta_y & 0 & \cos\theta_y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad 142$$

$$\Theta_z = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta_z & \sin\theta_z & 0 & 0 \\ -\sin\theta_z & \cos\theta_z & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad 138$$

3. Translate inwards:

$$T_b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -f & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad 144$$

4. Effect of focal length on Perspective:

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/f \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad 146$$

FIG._10C

Perspective Correction

Perspective Corrected Image Vertices given by:

$$\hat{p}_i = p_i T_a \Theta_z \Theta_y \Theta_x T_b P = [\underbrace{\hat{x}_i, \hat{y}_i, \hat{z}_i, \hat{w}_i}_{152}] \quad 150$$

But:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{w}_i &= -\frac{x_i}{f} (-\sin\theta_z \sin\theta_x + \cos\theta_z \sin\theta_y \cos\theta_y) \\ &+ \frac{y_i}{f} (\cos\theta_z \sin\theta_x + \sin\theta_z \sin\theta_y \cos\theta_x) \\ &+ \cos\theta_y \cos\theta_x \end{aligned} \quad 152$$

and x'_i and y'_i from the perspective corrected image are given by:

$$x'_i = \frac{\hat{x}_i}{\hat{w}_i} \quad \text{and} \quad y'_i = \frac{\hat{y}_i}{\hat{w}_i} \quad \begin{matrix} 154 \\ 156 \end{matrix}$$

Therefore we can write:

$$F_{xi}(\theta_z, \theta_y, \theta_x, f) - x'_i = 0 \quad 158$$

Taking:

$$t = [\theta_x \quad \theta_y \quad \theta_z \quad f] \quad 160$$

We can write:

$$-F(t) = \begin{bmatrix} x_o - F_{x_o}(\theta_z, \theta_y, \theta_x, f) \\ y_o - F_{y_o}(\theta_z, \theta_y, \theta_x, f) \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ x_i - F_{x_i}(\theta_z, \theta_y, \theta_x, f) \\ y_i - F_{y_i}(\theta_z, \theta_y, \theta_x, f) \end{bmatrix} \quad 162$$

FIG. 10D

+

Newton's Method

By Newton's method of numerical computation, \mathbf{t} is an estimate of the values

$$[\theta_x \quad \theta_y \quad \theta_z \quad f]$$

then:

$$t_{new} = t - J^{-1}F(t) \quad \text{166}$$

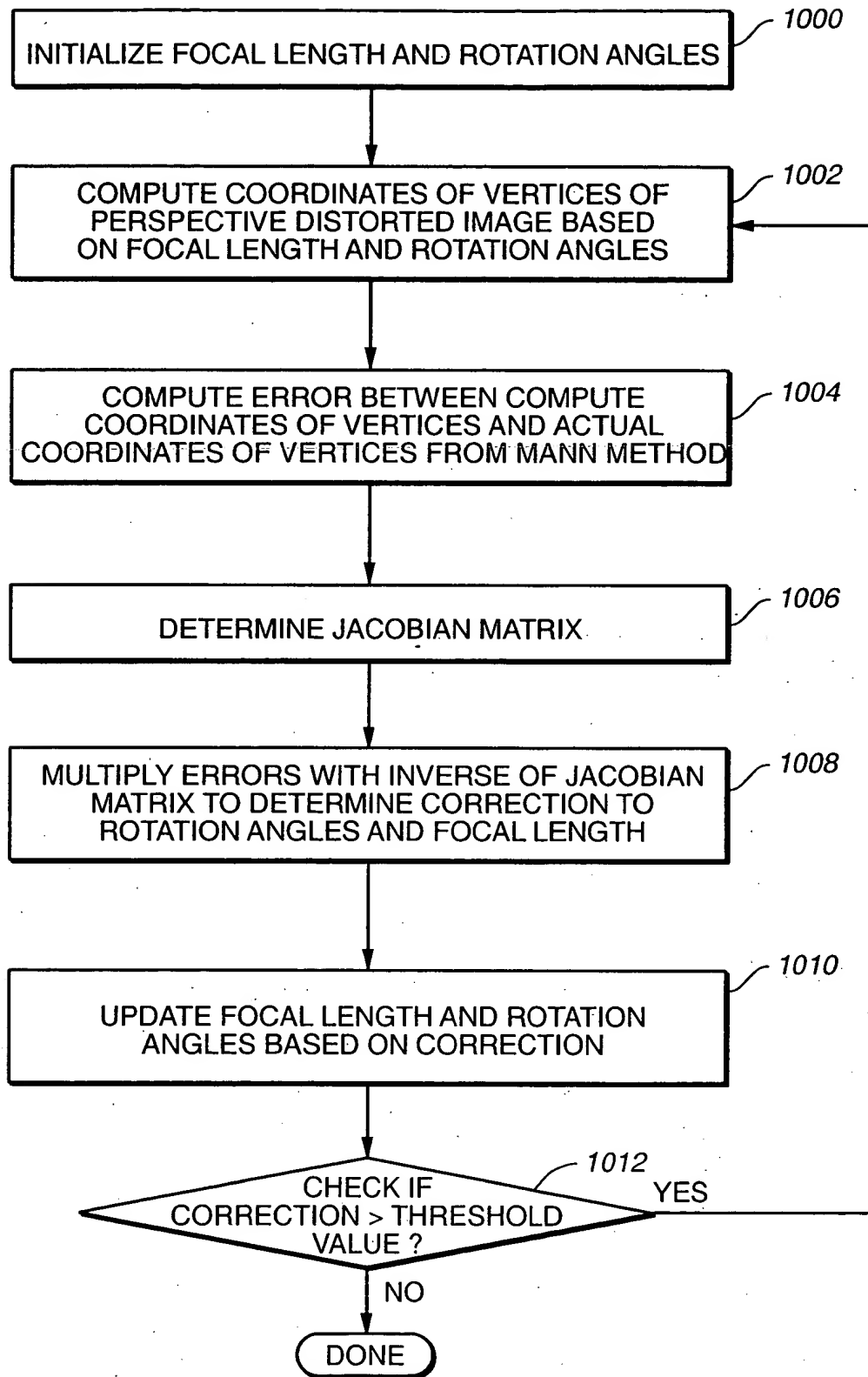
is a better estimate of the values.

Where J^{-1} is the matrix of partial derivatives:

$$J_{ij} = \frac{\partial F_i}{\partial t_j} \quad \text{164}$$

FIG. 10E

105020-2084850

**FIG. 11**

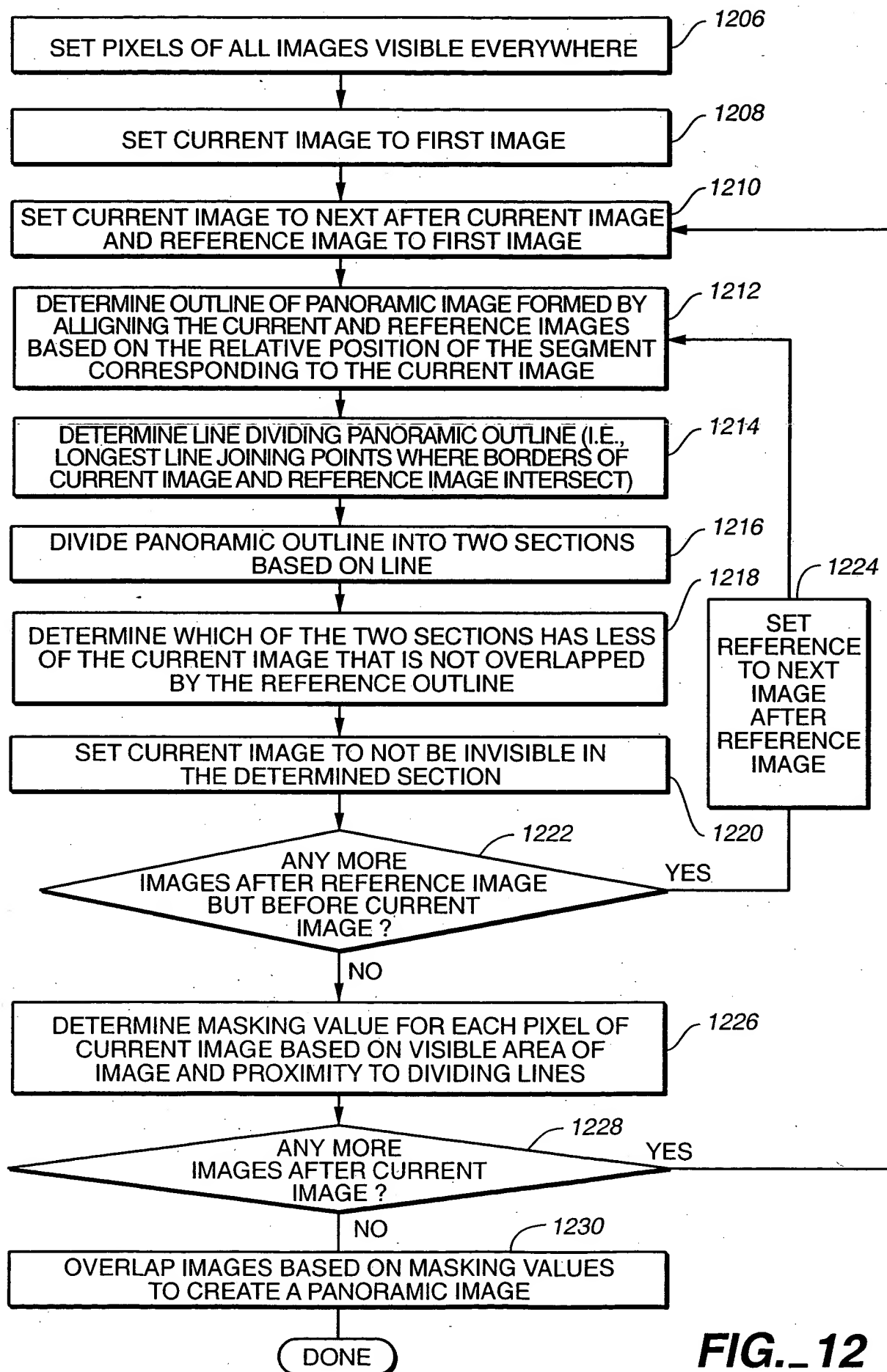


FIG. 12